#### EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT N. C.) ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Raleigh, April 14, 1864. GENERAL ORDERS, ?

The following Extracts from General Orders from the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, C. S. Army, Richmond, Va., concerning impressments, are published for the information of all concerned : ADJ'T AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,

#### RICHMOND, April 6, 1863. GENERAL ORDERS, ?

No. 37.

1. THE following Acts of Congress concerning "Impresements" and the instructions of the War Department respecting it, are published for the information and direction of all concerned:

Section 1. Whenever the exigencies of any army in the field are such as to make impressments of forage, articles of subsistence or other property absolutely necessary, then such impressments may be made by the officer or officers whose duty it is be made by the officer or officers whose duty it is to furnish such forage, articles of subsistence or other property for such army. In cases where the owner of such property and the impressing officer cannot agree upon the value thereof, it shall be the duty of such impressing officer, upon an affidavit in writing of the owner of such property was great the such property was great the such property was greater. perty, or his agent, that such property was grown. raised or produced by said owner, or is held or has been purchased by him, not for sale or speculation, but for his own use or consumption, to cause the same to be ascertained and determined by the judgment of two loyal and disinterested citizens of the city, county, or parish in which such impressments may be made—one to be selected by the owner, one by the impressing officer; and in the event of their disagreement, these two shall choose an umpire of like qualifications, whose decision shall be final. The persons thus selected, after taking an oath to appraise the property impressed fairly and impartially (which oath, as well as the affidavit provided for in this section, the impressing officer is hereby authorized to administer and certify,) shall proceed to assess just compensation for the property so impressed, whether the absolute ownership or the temporary use thereof only

is required.

Sec. 2. That the officer or persons impressing property as aforesaid, shall, at the time of said taking, pay to the owner, his agent or attorney. the compensation fixed by said appraisers; and shall also give to the owner, or person controlling said property, a certificate over his official signa-ture, specifying the battalion, regiment, brigade, division or corps to which he belongs, that said property is essential for the use of the army, could not be otherwise procured, and was taken through absolute necessity; setting forth the time and place when and where taken, the amount of compensation fixed by spid appraisers, and the sum, if any, paid for same. Said certificate shall be evidence for the owner, as well of taking of said property for the public use as the right of the owner to the amount of compensation fixed as aforesaid. And in case said officer or person taking said property shall have failed to pay the owner or his agent said compensation as herein before required, then said owner shall be entitled to the speedy payment of the same by the proper disbursing officer, which when so paid shall be in full satisfaction of all claim against the government

of the Confederate States. Sec. 3. Whenever the appraisment provided for in the first, section of this act shall, for any reason be impracticable at the time of said im pressment, then and in that case the value of the property impressed shall be assessed as soon as possible by two loyal and disinterested citizens of the city, county or parish wherein the property was taken, chosen as follows: One by the owner, and one by the Commissary, Quartermaster Gen eral, or his agent, who, in case of disagreement, shall choose a third citizen of like qualifications as an ampire to decide the matters in dispute, who shall be sworn as aforesaid, who shall hear the proofs adduced by the parties as to the value of said property and assess a just compensation therefor, according to the testimony Secretary of war shall be of the opinion that it is necessary to take private property for public use, by reason of the impracticability of procuring the same by purchase, so as to accumulate necessary supplies for the army, or the good of the service, in any locality, he may, by a general order, through the proper subordinate officers, authorize such property to be taken for the public use; the compensation due the owner for the same to be determined and the value fixed as provided for in the first and second

sections of this act. SEC. 5. That it shall be the duty of the President, as early as practicable after the passage of this act, to appoint a commissioner in each State where property shall be taken for the public use, and request the Governor of such of the States in which the President shall appoint said commissioners, to appoint another commissioner, to act in conjunction with the commissioner appointed by the President, who shall receive the compensation of eight dollars per day, and ten cents per mile as mileage, to be paid by the Confederate government. Said commissioners shall constitute board, whose duty it shall be to fix upon the prices to be paid by the government for all property impressed, or taken for the public use as aforesaid, so as to afford such compensation to the owners thereof. Said commissioners shall agree upon and publish a schedule of prices every two months, or oftener if they shall deem it preper; and in the event they shall not be able to agree in any matter confided to them in this act, they shall have power to appoint an umpire to decide the matter in dispute, whose decision shall be the decision of the board; and said umpire shall receive the same rate of compensation for the time he shall serve, allowed to said commissioners respectively: PROVIDED, That said commissioners shall be residents of the State for which they shall be appointed; and if the Governor of any State shall refuse or neglect to appoint said commissioners within ten days after a request to do so by the President, then the President shall appoint both commissioners, by and with the advice and

SEC. 6. That all property impressed or taken for the public use as aforesaid, in the hands of any person other than the persons who have raised, grown or produced the same, or persons holding the same for their own use or consumption, and who shall make the affidavit as herein before required, shall be paid for according to the schedule of prices fixed by the commissioners as aforesaid. But if the officer impressing or taking from the public use such property, and the owner shall differ as to the quality of the article or property, impressed or taken as aforesaid, thereby making it fall within a higher or lower price named within the schedule, then the owner or agent, and the officer impressing or taking as aforesaid, may select each a loyal and disinterested citizen of the qualifications as aforesaid, to determine the quality of said article or property, who shall, in case of disagreement, appoint an umpire of like qualifications, and his decision, if approved by the officer impressing, shall be final; but if not approved, the impressing officer shall send the award to the commissioners of the State where the pro-perty is impressed, with his reasons for disapproving the same, and said commissioners may hear such proofs as the parties may respectively adduce, and their decisions shall be final; Provided, That the owner may receive the price offered by the impressing officer, without prejudice to his claim to receive the higher compensation.

Sec. 7. That the property necessary for the support of the owner and his family, and to carry on his ordinary agricultural and mechanical business, to be ascertained by the appraisers, to be

ness, to be ascertained by the appraisers, to be appointed as provived in the first section of this act, under oath, shall not be taken or impressed for the public use; and when the impressing officer and the owner cannot agree as to the quantity of property necessary as aforesaid, then the decision of the said appraisers shall be binding on the

officer and all other persons.

SEC. 8. Where property has been impressed for temporary use and is lost or destroyed, without the default of the owner, the government of the Confederate States shall pay a just compensation therefor; to be ascertained by appraisers appointed and qualified as provided in the first section of this act. If such property when returned has, in the opinion of the owner, been injured whilst in the public use, the amount of dam-

# The last point we propose to notice

OLD SERIES, DO OVIDED AND IN VOL. V.

age thereby sustained shall be determined in the nanner described in the third section of this act, the officer returning the property, being authoriz-ed to act on behalf of the government; and upon such inquiry the certificate of the value of the property, when originally impressed, shall be re-ceived as "PRIMA PACIE" evidence of the value

SEC. 10. SEC. 11. That any commissioned or non-c missioned officer or private who shall violate the provisions of this act, shall be tried before the military court of the corps to which he is attached, on complaint made by the owner or the person and on conviction, if an officer, he shall be eash and on conviction, if an officer, he shall be cashiered and put into the ranks as a private; and if a non-commissioned officer or private, he shall suffer such punishment, not inconsistent with military law, as the court may direct.

II.—1. By the authority of the act of Congress aforesaid, the Secretary of War hereby recognizes

impressments as a legal and operative mode of securing necessary supplies of subsistence, medical and quartermaster's stores for the armies of the Confederate States in the field, and to accumulate

Confederate States in the field, and to accumulate them in magazines, posts and depots, owing to the impracticability of procuring them by contract.

2. Impressments may be made under orders from Generals commanding armies, departments, corps, divisions, brigades, and by commanders of detached parties and posts, which orders may be a made as a necessity arises; which orders may be executed by quartermasters, commissaries or medical purveyors and their subordinates, for their respective depart-The Quartermaster General, Commissary Gen-

eral and Surgeon General may designate the officers and persons who may be competent to make impressments to accumulate supplies at posts and depots. No officer or agent shall impress the necessary supplies which any person may have for the consumption of himself, his family, employees, slaves,

or to carry on his ordinary mechanical, manufacturing or agricultural employments. 4. Before any impressment of property shall take place, the impressing officer or his agent shall make an offer, addressed to the owner, his bailee or other agent, to purchase the property. describing the property he wishes to purchase, the price to be paid, and the mode of payment, whether in money or certificate, and stating that upon the refusal of the price offered, that compensation for the property will be made according to the act of Congress aforesaid for the regulation of impressment, which notice shall bind the said property until the completion of the negotiation for the sale or appropriation thereof, so that there can be no removal or transfer of the same.

Seal of two shouldened best .a. 6. That the property shall remain in the possession of the owner, his bailee or agent, and at his isk, during the pendency of the proceeding the ascertainment of the compensation, unless it shall be otherwise agreed to, or unless some urgent necessity shall require the possession of the property to be changed. In case of a change of possession, the Confederate States shall be regarded as the owner, and the property shall be held for their account and risk.

7. The impressing officer shall, at the date of the impressment, pay to the owner, his agent or attorney in fact, the compensation agreed upon, if it be practicable; but if he cannot do so he shall give a certificate according to the second section of the act aforesaid; which shall be paid upon presentation to the disbursing officers, who shall be designated for that purpose.

By order. S. COOPER. Adjutant and Inspector General.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, Richmond, December 14 10 GENERAL ODANA

All officers and agents who have been or shall be empowered to make impressments shall conform to the provisions of this order, in respect to impressments hereafter to be made, and also in cases where the property may have been here tofore taken, and the price has not been fully ad-

1. In the event of the refusal of the price offered by the owner, his bailee, or other agent, the impressing officer shall proceed to settle the compensation to be fixed according to the first section . o the act. March 26, 1863, if the property impressed belongs to an owner who has grown, raised or produced the same, or who holds or has purchased the same for his own use or consumption; but if the property impressed has not been grown, raised or produced by the owner, nor been purchased for his own use or consumption, it shall be the dutient the impressing officer to offer the price fixed by the commissioners who may be appointed unde the 5th section of the act of Congress of the 26th March, 1863, to regulate impressments; and if the owner shall object to receive the said price as not being a just compensation, it shall be the duty of the impressing officer to cause the value to be ascertained by the appointment of a board similar to that designated in the first section of the act aforesaid; that is, by the judgment of two loyal and disinterested citizens of the county or parish in which such impressments may be made, one to be selected by the owner and one by the impressing officer, and, in the event of their disagreement, these two shall choose an umple of like qualifica-tions. The persons thus selected shall proceed to assess just compensation for the property so impressed, whether the absolute ownership, or the temporary use thereof only is required: Provided, temporary use thereof only is required: Provided, however, if the impressing officer in any of the cases mentioned shall believe that the appraisement is fair or just, he shall endorse upon it his approval, and the property in the object impressed shall thereupon be vested in the Confederate States; but if he does not approve the appraisement as aforesaid, he shall endorse upon the appraisation of the confederate of the confede praisement his objection thereto, and deliver the same with a receipt for the property impressed to the owner, his bailee, agent or attorney, and as soon as practicable forward a copy of the receipt and appraisement, and his endorsement thereon to the Beard of Appraisers, appointed by the Presi-dent and Governor of the State, who shall revise the same and make a final valuation, so as to give just compensation for the property taken, which valuation shall be paid by the proper department for the use of which the property was taken on the certificate of the appraisers, as provided in the acts

of Congress on this subject. By order.

(Signed,) S. COOPER, Adjutant and Inspector General. II. The utter disregard on the part of the im-pressing officers or their agents in many parts of the State to the requirements of the foregoing orders, compels the adoption of steps for their enforcement as a protection to the citizens. To this end it is made the duty of all Militia and Home Guard officers to arrest any officer or agent who is making impressments fails to comply with them in every particular; and they will also arrest any person who attempts to make impresements with-out proper authority. For this purpose they are hereby ordered to call out when necessary the whole force of their commands, and should this er will be taken to the nearest camp or of the Confederate troops and turned over to the commanding officer, with an attested statement of the misconduct charged, by the officer making the arrest, who shall at the same time forward a copy of said charges to this office. By order of Governor VANCE :

April, '22 74—dlt.

Adjutant General.

All papers in the State copy once and send bills to Adjutant General's office.

BEANKS Executed wi neatness and spatch at THIS RALEIGH, N. C. FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1864.

New Advertisements.

For Sale A Light two Horse Carriage in good order; also a set of CARRIAGE HARNESS. Apply at ap. 22 74-d3t.\* PLANTER'S HOTEL. My Stallion, Young Grange Boy, 18 offered for sale, and will stand at my Stables in Salisbury, until sold, at \$30 the Beason, and \$40 the Insurance. Orange Boy is a beautiful Blood Bay, black mane and tail, eight years and this Sanion.

ful Blood Bay, black mane and tail, eight years old this Spring.

YOUNG ORANGE BOY was sired by Old Orange Boy, and he by John D. Assis Old Sir Archer. Young Orange Boy's dam was got by Thomas Bennyham's Charactet, he by Old Bir Archer. Character was out of a Druid Mare, and she out of Janus. Besides, Young Orange Boy is closely connected to many other horses of fine blood: such as Eclipse of Virginia, Barens, Bain bridge, Imported Drivers, Diomede, Bellar; and imported Medley. The above is the true Pedigree of Young Orange Boy.—This Horse has taken three premiums.

JNO. A. HOLT. ap. 22 74-dat.

WILL BE ISSUED TO-MORROW. The Mercury. Vol. IV. No. 1. TABLE OF CONTENTS:

A PEEP AT A HAND, (original,) UPON THE RIVER, MAUD,
MIGHT HAVE BEEN, (original,)
JEROME ELLIOT,
A FAIBY'S FUNERAL,
A BBOTHER'S LOVE, BRILLIANT WOMEN, THE PEACE OFFERING, (origina',) JUST BEFORE DAWN,

NON-INTERVENTION, (ILLUSTRATED,)
FAMILIAR PICTURES, (original,)
LITERARY GOSSIP, (Editorial,)

WEEKLY RECORD, "Together with other miscellaneous articles. For sale at the Book stores.

! Subscriptions received at the office of publication, one door south of Pomeroy's book store, Fayetteville street. April 22, 1864-72-2t

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF ORDNANCE, C. S. N. WARBENTON, N. C., 18th April, 1864. MINERS WANTED. THOSE persons skilled in the business, can find profitable employment by applying to Capt. A. B. FAIRFAX, C. S. N., by letter at Warrenton,

or to . ap 20-12-2t Maj. & Ch'f Q. M., Raleigh, N. C. Fayetteville Observer, Charlotte Democrat, and Wilmington Journal, copy two weeks in weekly and send bills to this office.

BY AUTHORITY.

Acts and Resolutions passed at the fourth session of the first Congress, 1863, 1864.

No. 39.

An Act to Authorize Commanders of Corps and Departments to Detail Field Officers as Members of Military Courts under certain circumstances The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, The commanders of corps and departments be, and they are hereby authorized to detail field officers as members of military courts whenever any of the judges of said courts shall be disqualified by consanguinity or affinity, or unable, from sickness or other unavoidable cause, to attend said courts.

Approved February 6, 1864. No. 40. Joint Resolution of Thanks to Colonel Thomas G. Lamar and the Officers and Men engaged in the Defence of Secessionville. Resolved, By the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the thanks of Congress and due, and are becaused defence of Secessionville, against the greatly superior numbers of the enemy, on the sixteenth day of June, eighteen hundred and six-two.

No. 41.

Joint Resolution of Thanks to Captain Odlum, Lieutenant Dowling, and the Men undar their

Approved February 8, 1864.

Resolved, That the thanks of Congress are eminently due, and are hereby cordially given, to Captain Odlum, Lieutenant Richard Dowling, and the fifty-one men composing the Davis Guards, under their command, for their daring, gallant, successful defence of Sabine Pass, Texas, against the altack made by the enemy, on the eighth of September last, with a fleet of five gunboats and twenty-two steam transports, carrying a land force of fifteen thousand men.

Resolved, That this defence, resulting, under the Providence of God, in the defeat of the enemy, the capture of two gunboats, with more than three hundred prisoners, including the commander of the fleet; the crippling of a third gunboat, the dispersion of the transports, and preventing the invasion of Texas, constitute, in the opinion of Congress, one of the most brilliant and heroic achievements in the history of the war, and enti-tles the Davis Guards to the gratitude and admiration of their country.

Resolved, That the President be requested to

communicate the foregoing resolutions to Captain Odlum, Lieutenant Dowling, and the men under

Joint Resolution of Thanks to General Beauregard, and the Officers and Men of his Com-mand, for their Defence of Charleston, South

Carolina.

Resolved, by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the thanks of Congress are eminently due, and are hereby cordially ten tered, to General G. T. Beauregard and the officers and men of his command, for their gallant and successful defence of the city of Charleston, South Carolina—a defence which, for the skill, heroism and tenacity displayed by the defenders during an attack scarcely parallelled in warfare—whether we consider the persistent efforts of the enemy or his almost boundless resources in the most improved and formidable artillery, and the most powerful engines of war hitherto known,—is justly entitled to be pronounced glorious by impartial history and an admiring country.

Resolved, That the President be requested to communicate the foregoing resolution to General

communicate the foregoing resolution to General Beauregard and the officers and men of his com-Approved February 8, 1864.

mint Resolution of Thanks to Major-General Patrick R. Cleburne, and the Officers and Men under his Commandf for distinguished service at Ringgold Cap, in the State of Georgia, Ne-

Resolved, That the thanks of Congress are due, and are hereby tendered, the Major-General Patrick B. Cleburne, and the officers and men under his command, for the victory obtained by them over command, for the victory obtained by them over an perior forces of the enemy at Ringgold Gap, in the State of Georgia, on the 27th day of November, 1863, by which the advance of the enemy was impeded, our wagon train and mest of our artillery saved, and a large number of the enemy killed and wounded.

Resolved, That the President be requested to communicate the foregoing resolutions to Major-General Gleburne and his command.

Approved February 9, 1864. ap 16-68-lawaw
No. 76.

and perfecting records concerning its troops.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact. That upon the application of the Governor of any of the Confederate States, the Secretary 46 War be, and he is hereby sutherized, to grant passports and transportation to An Act to aid any State in communicating with thorized, to grant passports and transportation to an officer of such State duly commissioned accordan officer of such State duly commissione according to the law of said State, to communicate with its troops for such purposes, and at such times and places as shall be approved by the Secretary of War, and such officer shall be allowed to purchase for himself supplies from the commissary stores, on the same terms with officers of similar rank in the service of the Confederate States, and according to the regulations which govern them: previde ing to the regulations which govern them; provided, such supplies shall not exceed those which a Colonel of the Confederate States is allowed to

purchase: Provided, That these agents shall be charged with the duty of obtaining from the officers in command of companies, final statements of deceased soldiers to be filed in the Second Auditor's office, to facilitate the settlement of such

Approved February 16, 1864.

An Act making allowance to officers of the Navy of the Confederate States, under certain circumstances, and to amend An Act ontitled "An act to provide for the organization of the Navy," approved March sixteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

approved March sixteenth, eighteen handred and sixty-one.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact. That the commissioned and warranted officers of the Navy of the Confederate States, on duty, are hereby allowed rations, quarters and fuel, or commutation therefor, as are now or may hereafter be allowed officers of the army, viz. To Admirals, the same as Generals; to Vice-Admirals, the same as Lieutenant-Generals; to Rear-Admirals, the same as Hajor Generals; to Commodores and Captains, the same as Brigadier Generals and Colonels, to Ommanders and The Meutenaux, the same as Dieutenant-Colonels and Majors; to Second Lieutenants and Lieutenants for the War, the same as Captains and Chaplains; to masters and passed midshipmen, the same as Lieutenants; and to officers of the medical. pay, and engineer corps, to maval constructors, and to boatswains, guiners, carpenters, and sailmakers, the same as the foregoing officers of the line of the Navy with whom they have assimulated rank.

Sec. 2. That all the Navy officers in the foregoing gradershall have the same privilege of purchasing commissary and quartermaster's stores as are now, or may hereafter be allowed to officers of the army.

No. 81.

An Act to increase the compensation of certain officers of the Treasury.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That hereafter the following salaries and compensation shall be paid to the several officers and clerks hereinafter named instead of the sums now authorized by law. The Treasurer of the Confederate States, four thousand dollars; the Assistant Treasurer at Churleston, four thousand dollars. The Secretary of the Treasury may divide depositaries of the Treasury into classes, the commissions on which shall be limited as follows: In the first class, not to exceed four thousand dollars; in the second class, not to exceed four thousand dollars; in the second class, not to exceed two thousand five hundred dollars, and in the third class, not to exceed fifteen hundred dollars a year, according to the character of the duties required of them and subject to the other conditions now imposed by law. Each clerk employed in the office of any Assistant Treasurer or Depositary, shall receive a salary, to be fixed by . hto No. 81. - 7 Depositary, shall receive a salary, to be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury, (not exceeding fifteen hundred dollars.)

SEC. 2. That the increase of salaries allowed to the clerks and employees of the Treasury Department at Richmond, be and the same is hereby extended upon the same conditions to the clerks and employees of the said Department, at Columbia, South Carolina. Approved February 16, 1864.

WANTED. 10,000 POUNDS OF SHEET IRON IN sheets or scraps, not less than 13 inches by four. Also a lot of Hoop iron, Rivets, size from I to 11 pounds. Persons wishing to buy the wood works of two or four horse wagons, or the timbers and boxes for the same, would do well to call on the subscriber. G. A. LACK. ap 12-65-d24t

ENROLLING NOTICE.

April 6th, 1864. Conscripted are hereby requested to cause all white males between the several ages of 17 to 18, from 18 to 45 and from 45 to 50 years, under provisions of General Order No. 26, A. & I. G. O. and Circular No. 8, Bureau of Conscription, and all "free male negroes and other free persons of color" between the ages of 18 and 50, according to General Order No. 32, A. & I. G. O. and Circular No. 9, Bureau of Conscription, (current series) to assemble at the following times and places for examination and enrollment :

COUNTY. REG'T. | PLACE OF | TIMES OF MEETING.

-840/11	ng 'ta	MEETING.	er an auf ere stoer
Orange,	45th,	Hillsboro',	Ap'i 18,19,20,21,22 23 negroes.
eantime,	46th,	nik.".sin	25, 26, 27, 28 29,30 negroes
Wake,	38th,	Ruleigh,	May 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 9, 10 negroes.
Azion ne	39th,	aboavba s	" 11, 12, 13, 14 16 negroes.
(Frant)		estaf bac ee	" 17, 18, 19, 20; 21 negroes.
	Samme of	Louisburg,	23,24,25,26,27 28 negroes.
Granville,	EL DIE	Oxford,	" 31, June 1,2,3,
"	44th,	.qset	June 8, 9, 10, 11, 13 14 negroes.
Related	10'10	Warrenton,	22, 23 negroes
Nash,	52nd,	Nashville,	" 27, 28, 29 30 July 1; 2 negroes.
ROOMS	Municipal	igratas rist	M as Donnadul 1

'Only one fourth of the companies of any Regimens will be ordered to report on the first day of enrollment, and a fourth each succeeding day." The free negroes will be presented on the days

specified above.
All persons who have been exempted from mili tary service heretofore by Medical Boards or other

tary service heretofore by Medical Boards or otherwise, from any cause whatever, will be required to report themselves at said times and places with evidences of their claims for exemptions, for the purpose of having said exemptions revised.

County Enrolling Officers are charged with seeing that the registration of their counties is full and complete.

"All persons failing to report at the times and places appointed, will, unless satisfactory reason for their absence can be furnished, be placed in the general service with that class of persons between the ages of 18 and 45 years, if not heretofore enrolled. If previously enrolled, they will be considered as having forfeited their claims to exemptions. Capt. and Enrolling Officer 5th Cong. Dist. N. C.

MEDICAL NOTICE. THE Examining Board for 5th Congressional District, in pursuance of General Orders and Circulars above quoted, hereby give notice that they will attend at the above named times and places, for the examination of all Conscripts and

persons above specified. ad . GEO. E. REDWOOD Surgeon P. A. C. S. Chairman Board Examination 5th Cong. Dist. N. C.

TARES, TAXES.

I SHALL ATTEND AT THE COURT HOUSE
in Raleigh, on the 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st and
22d of April. instant, to take the list of TAXABLE
PROPERTY in Raleigh Districts, Nos. 1 and 2, for State and County purposes, when all may attend and give in and save double tax. W. H. H. TUCKER, J. P.

April 8, 1864.—12-65-tap22

350 REWARD.

Stop the Horse Thief .-- Stolen on the D 14th last., from the undersigned, from the stable of REWHERPERRY, while on his regular round to his stands an iron-gray STALLION, stout built, legs nearly black, poncy built, full mane and tail. I will give the above reward for the recovery of the horse or the detection of the thief. Y. N. THORNTON. April 17th, 1864. ap 22-74-d9i\*

ar to his book of briefe to

CANDIDATE FOR THE SENTAR.

B. A. ARMPIELD. an 21-7-3\$t

FOR SHUBIFF OF WILSON COUNTY. WEARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE N. C. Infantry, in a candidate for the office of High Shojiff of the county of Wilson N. C., in the county August election.

TRACT OF LAND, in one of the tier of Counties along the border of Virginia or North Carolina, with a Dwelling on it; a place acar the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road meet desired. Formula, a good price will be paid by the Subscriber, whom please address as soon as possible, stating location, price, description and all that may be necessary to a purchaser. Payment either in Cash, Cutton bonds or meter.

H. K. BURGWIN.

ap 1-71 d3t tw3t. Garyeburg, N. C. Jack Wanted .-- Wanted to Purchase In-MEDIATELY, a good sound JACKASS, not less than 5 feet high, well formed, and of good performance. I will pay a full price for such an animal. Address me, with full description. at Garysburg. N. C. H. K. BURGWYN. ap 19-71 datwlw.

TO THE SOLDIEBS AND VOTERS OF EDGECOMBE AND WILSON COUNTIES. Having been repeatedly solicited by many friends in Edgeconic and Wilson counties, I have consented to announce myself as a capdidate to represent those counties in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly. It may be generally known that I have been in the war twice since its commercement, but have had to leave both times on account of ill health. As to the policy of the country, I will simply state, that I believe the country, I will simply state, that I believe the surest way to obtain an early and permanent peace, is for the people at home to sustain the Administration of the President, and to do all they can to amcliorate the condition of the soldiers families. I am emphatically a Vance man. It is true I do not agree with him upon all points, but ike him I believe that if we are true to our elves and to our e untry, and as a people | a' our trust in God, our ultimate success is beyond all doubt. If elected, I shall serve the interests of both soldier and eitizen to the best of my ability. In any event I shall cheerfully abide by their decision. Wilson, N. C , April 18. np 20 72-81\*

QUARTERMASTER'S DETARIMENT, RALEIGH, April 19, 1864.

THIS DEPARTMENT HAS RECENTLY 1 received another supply of COTTON CARDS for distribution upon the same terms as before. The quota for each county will be double the quantity first distributed. Agents will make the r arrangements accordingly.

ap 20 72-3t

II. A. I OWD, A. Q. M. ...

All the papers in the State will please copy three times and forward bills to this Office.

ENROLLING NOTICE. CHIEF ENROLLING OFFICE
1ST AND 2ND CONGRS'L DISTRICT,

Kinston, April 9th, 1861. GENERALA, ROLLANDO WITH CIRCULAR NO.

1. 10. Con cript Office, Raleigh, March 28, 1864,
County Enrolling Officers in the 2nd Congressional District, will cause all white male persons in their respective counties, between the ages of seventeen and eighteen and forty-five and lifty, who shall not have entered some one of the organizations provided by law previous to the 16th inst., and who shall have been enrolled by them in pursuance of Special 'Orders No. 15, from this office, to appear at the following times and places for examinstion by the Medical Buard, or to show other cause why they should be exempted.

Thirty-fourth N. C. Militia, Halifax county, Halifax, May 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th; afternoon

of the 12th, negroes.
Thirty-fifth N. C. Militia, Halifax county, Halfax, May 13th, 14th, 16th and 17th; afternoon of

the 17th, negroes.

Thirty-third N. C. Militia, Wilson county, Wilson, May 19th, 20th, 21st and 23rd; atternoon of the 23rd, negroes. Twentieth N. C. Militia, Lengie Sunty, Kins

ton, May 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th; afternoon of Twenty-ninth N. C Militia, Greene county. Snow Hill, May 30th, 31st and June 1st and 2nd; afternoon of the 2nd, negroes.

Seventeenth N. C. Militia, Pitt county, Green-

ville, June 4th, 6th, 7th and 8th; afternoon of the 8th, negroes.

Thirtieth N. C. Militia, Edgecombe county,
Tarboro, June 10th, 11th, 13th and 14th; after-

noon of the 14th, negroes.

Thirty-first N. C. Militia, Edgecombe county,
Tarboro', June 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th; after-

Tarboro', June 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th; afternoon of the 18th, negroes.

11. County Enrolling Officers will also cause to assemble at the same time and places all persons between the ages of eighteen and forty-live, who shall have been previously exempted by the Medical Board, or who shall have been exempted from any cause than disability, who will be required to present their claims for further exemption.

III. County Enrolling Officers are required to give perticular attention to all persons within the give particular attention to all persons within the prescribed ages, who are found within their juris-

diction in the employment of any department in government, and who are not specially exempted by act of Congress, and require them to attend for enrollment at the times assigned for the assembling of the Regiments, within whose bounds they may be at the time.

IV. In pursuance of Circular No 12, Conscript
Office, Raleigh, April 2nd, 1864, County Enrolling

Officers will also cause all "free negroes and other free persons of color" between the ages of eighteen and fifty, in their respective counties, to assen at the times and places above appointed for their examination. If any of these persons have cause of exemption, other than disability, they can present their claims through some white persons cognizant of the facts and authorized to act for

V. All persons included in this notice, who do not present themselves as required, unless they can show some satisfactory cause for their absence, to be judged of by the higher authorities of Conscription, will be considered as having forfeited their claims to any of the privileges guaranteed in Circular No. 8, of B. cf. C. and placed as the privileges as the privileges of the considered as the privileges are the considered.

in Circular No. 8, of B. cf C. and placed as therein directed.

VI. County Enrolling Officers will cause not more than one fourth of the Regiments within their jurisdiction to assemble on the days designated for their examination, and will so distribute the companies that the afternoon of the fourth day assigned to each Regiment, shall be set spart for the enrollment and examination of the negroes.

VII. Commanding Officers of Militia are hereby requested to rander every assistance to County Enrolling Officers and the Chief Enrolling Officer in conducting the enrollment.

Chief Enrolling Officer list and 2nd Congress of District, N. C.

ni namelical a vo

MEDICAL NOTICE.

THE Examining Board for the let and 2nd Congressional District, in pursuance of Circulars above anoted, hereby give notice that they will attend at the above named, times and places for the examination of all conscripts and persons above specified.

R. H. EDW ARDS.

Surgeon P. A. C. S.

Surgeon P. A. C. S.
Chairman Examining Board,
1st and 2nd Congress'l District N. C. ap 14-67-tudfi4w. WANTED .-- A Good Milch Cow.
Apply at THIS OFFICE.

DAILY CONFEDERATE

ADVRETIBING. ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at TREEZ OLLARS per square of ten lines (or less) for each sertific. Marriage notices and Oblitainties will be arged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description wift be exas can be done in the Spattiers Confideracy.

Mass M. W. Miller. BOARD. ransient, per day at sausati

TOR the eneuing Senten, to begin in July, a I YOUNG LADY well qualified to teach Music, French, Deawing and Painting in the "TALLY HO FEMALE ACADEMY." To one who can come well recommended, a liberal salary and pleasant home will be given. Apply to J. D. BAIRD, Principal, mh 23-49-tf.

Tally Ho, N. C.

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that application will be made to the General Assembly of North Carolina at the eneming adjourned accord, for the passeage of an act incorporating a company in the county of Wake, to be styled "The Joint Stock Confederate Publishing Company."

BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BANK
of North Catolina; The Confederate TAX
on the individual chares will be paid by the Bank.
mh 25—51eod-1m C. DEWRY, Cashier.
Fayetteville Observer and Charlotte Builetin

lease cupy. Q. M. Office, Goldsbore', N. C., Marce 25th, 1864. PRODUCERS failing to deliver their tenth, Tax in Kind, to the authorized Agents, will be charged FIVE HUNDRED PRE CENT., instead of fifty,

as heretofore.

Producers must furnish transportation (12) twelve miles, (instead of eight,) after which the excess will be paid at Government prices.

The Bacon is required for the use of the Government, and must be paid at once.

All articles of produce must be paid by the 1st of May, or the Assessors estimate will be turned over to the Collector, who will collect by warrant with the penalty annexed.

When the Assessors estimate shows that the producer has delivered more than the tenth of any article, he will be allowed the excess in some

any article, he will be allowed the excess in some other article, or be paid in somey at Assessora Agents must be diligent in their efforts to secure and preserve all of every article of Taxable produce, for the use of the Government.

Capt. & P. Q. M., 3rd Cong. Dist., N. C. mh 25-53 d27t.

Payetteville Arsenal and Armory, No-vember 12, 1863. \$100 BOUNTY 1 Wanted, 100 Mounted Riffemen. Authority baving been granted by the War Department to raise a Com-pany of Mounted Riffemen for service in this vito the number of 100 non-conscripts will be re-ceived for this service. Each recruit will be re-quired to furnish a serviceable horse, for which he will be allowed 40 cents per diem, and his pay \$12 per month. Written permission will be required from parents or guardians, where the applicant is under the conscript age.

Each recruit must bring with him a blanket or

bed-spread, and come prepared to remain.

Apply to Maj. MATTHEW P. TAYLOR, at the Lieut-Col. C. S. A., Commanding Post.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

The Hornest of the Hornest of the Hornest of all who have seen him. Good pasturage at Lexington and Linwood for Mares sent from a distance, gratis.

\$30 the Season, \$40 Insurance. W. R. HOLT. Lexington, March 24, 1861,-d 60t

OFFICE SOUTHERN TELEGRAPH Co., ) RICHMOND, March 24th, FeG4. The Stockholders of the Washington and New Orleans, Richmond, Charlottesville and Stanton, Lynchburg and Abingdon, and East Tennessee Telegraphic Companies, are hereby notified that the five per cent tax levied by the law passed 17th February, 1864, on the value of all chares held in telegraph or other companies, will be paid by the undersigned at this office, and those will the infere amit the stack held in any of they will therefore omit the stock held in any of these companies, in their lists to assessore.

E McCARTILY, Auditor

mb 29 54-taw1J Sout hern Telegraph Co.

To the stockholders of the Bank of Commerce at Newbern.—THE CONFEDERATE STATES TAX of five per cent, on the Capital Stock will ce paid by the Bank. Shareholders will Tou are also notified that the REGULAR AN-NUAL MEETING of this Corporation will be held in this place on the 10th day of MAY being the 2d, Tuesday. A full attendance is earnestly requested, either in person or by proxy. "No President, Cashier, Director, Agent or Clerk, can vote as proxy for another."

J. A. GUION, Cashier.

Company Shops. March 29, 1864. ap 2-58-1m. Progress, and Charlotte Bulletin copy for same ime, and forward accounts to advertiser.

BALEIGH, N. C., April 11, 1864.

ON and after this date cartificates of the denomination of one hundred dollars or of any multiple thereof, will be issued from this office in exchange for "Tressury notes of former issues, under the denomination of one hundred dollars," "redeemable only at this office" in notes of the new isone, as they are received from the Treasury; except that the first parcels received, will be distributed, by "paying out to each separate applicant" not more than one hundred dollars of new issue in exchange for one hundred and fifty of the old. Hilders of Six per cent. Certificates are informed that their Ronds have been received and are ready for delivery.

C. B. HARRISON, ap 11-64-dtf

C. S. Depositary.

A SAW MILL AND OTHER PROPERTY inger POB SALK

Clark, dee'd, at public auction, in the town of Greenville, Pitt county, N. C., on Tuesday, the 3d day of May next, a valuable BAW MILL and all necessary fixtures, with a small Grist Mill attached, also a Belt 54 feet long and five Circular Saws; the Engine has two cylinder boilers!

Terms cash, or credit to suit purchaser. For further particulars, apply to C. PREKINS, Pactoling, Pitt county, N. C., or to Will A. JEKKINS, Warrenton, N. C. Warrenton, N. C ap 13 66-10t

Phillippore, declared it a ability OR SALE SEVERAL THOUSAND POUNDS of Plantation Iron. We will pay the highest cash price for all kinds of old Piles and Scrap Iron.

Baleigh, spril 14, 64 dtf.

CANDIDATE FOR THE LAGISLATURE. W E are requested to announce Maj. TROMAS
SPARKUW a candidate to represent Beaufort county in the next House of Commons,
ap 15-68-d12.

POST QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, ) HILLABORO, April 0. 1864.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Farmers of the 5th Congressional District of North Carolina, that they must pay in their Tithes by the 1st day of May next, or they will have to pay five times, the estimated value thereof, to be collected by the Tax Collector.

Farmers are also required, by the act of Congress amending the act of 24th April, 1863, to haul their Tithes twelve miles.
S. S. KIRKLAND, Capt.

and P. Q. M. 5th Cong. Dist. N. C. ap 13-66-12t

## The Contederate.

D. K. MCRAE,

A. M. GORMAN, EDITORS.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & Co.

FRIDAY, April 22, 1864. >

Office of THE CONFEDERATE. on Fayetteville street, second door South of Pomeroy's Bookstore. Sign of the Confederate Flag.

#### Change in Our Terms.

The enormous increase in price of all articles and labor necessary to carry on our business, compels us to make an advance in our prices. The terms of the Confederate will therefore, from this date, be as follows:

For the Daily, six months	-	-	\$15	OC
" " three "	-	-	9	00
" one "	-		3	00
For the Tri-weekly, six mont	hs		10	00
" three "	na No		5	00
For the Weekly, six months	an i	-	5	00
Advertisements \$3 per squar	e o	í t	en lin	es,
or less. Gala: MT-187 (8 A.			728	

#### Mr. Stephens' Speech--Continued.

We agree with Mr. Stephens, that "our whole system of constitutional liberty rests upon principles established by our Auglo Saxon ancestors." In England, the right of personal security is a constitutional right, as here; the ordinary mode of arrest is by process of law, on oath, of probable cause, under warrants or orders, just as with us; and the difference imagined by Mr. Stephens, "that in England all rights and liberties were grants from the Crown to the Parliament, and through them to the people; while with us, all power originally belonged to the people, and essentially still resides with them; is rather a distinction than a difference; for in both cases, the power originally belongs to the sovereign, and in both cases the power is defined, explained and limited by the sovereign's action, through constitutional enactment.

Hence, analogies between this country and England are essentially to be looked for and expected, as without doubt the framers of the organic law on this point had looked to English action, and were served by it with pre-

At this point Mr. Stephens falls into the lamentable error of defending Gov. Brown in that singular statement, that he was not aware that any sovereign in England had asked for the suspension of the habeas corpus, or that Parliament had ever conferred upon the Crown the power to make arrests. In justifying this statement, Mr. Stephens falls into an egregious error—the more unpardonable because it is an error by the Vice President of the nation, when attacking his own Gov-

We have heretofore shown, and we now repeat, that oftimes in England, since the settlement, have English sovereigns asked for, and English Parliaments passed bills, suspending the privilege of the writ of hubeas corpus; and the suspension has expressly conferred on the crown the power to make arrests. It is sufficient for our purpose to note the case of suspension of 1817, when, on the application of the Regent Prince George, the habeas corpus was suspended throughout the Realm. The bill "enabled his majesty to secure and detain such persons as his majesty shall suspect are conspiring against his person and Government." Many persons were arrested, detained and held by order of the king, without any other process of law; and on an effort in Parliament to instruct a committee to enquire into these detentions, the motion was negatived, apon the ground that the Secretary of State had the authority to arrest and hold, without trial, because in his discretion the ends of justice would not be forwarded by immediate trial. Furthermore: for a more conclusive bestowal of the power of arrest, and for a more thorough protection to all persons making arrests, bills of indemnity were passed, accompanying these suspensions of the habeas corpus.

Mr. Stephens would do well to take down to Milledgeville the 36th volume of the Parliamentary Debates, where he will find the matters we have stated: and by reference to previous volumes of the same publication, he will find that both he and Gov. Brown will inspire some wonder in English circles, when their extraordinary statements shall reach the public men of Great Britain.

In England, as here, there were always found opposers to the suspension .-There, as here, the suspension was consid. ered to be "a limitation of the freedom of the people:" an " attack on the constitution "-it was compared to "lettres de cachet," and such like. But the leading statesmen, the large majorities of Parliament, in critical times always assumed the responsibility for the public good. In 1817, the celebrated civilian Dr. Phillimore, declared it a "debt of justice due to the necessary security of the lives and properties of the citizens;" that there "was not but one reign (James the Second,) since its enactment, during which no suspension had taken place, and the principles of liberty were never so well understood."

Other able statesmen supported it, on the principle that ordinary laws were sufficient for ordinary times; their object being to punish crime for example; but that in extraordinary dangers, this measure was necessary for precaution; it being always proper, as regarded the State, to arest an evil rather than struggle with it. o to the side and dominion to

smeanded the art of the April, inch to

and P. Q. M. St. Cong. Proc. N. C.

The last point we propose to notice, is Mr. Stephens' citations of individual cases of hardship. This is arguing from the possible abuse, and may be applied to the vesting of any power. By the same process of reasoning, Mr. Stephens might with equal propriety argue against the system of arrests by magisterial warrants. How many hard cases are there of arrests by justices of the peace? How many harrassing acts of injustice-how many wrong findings of juries? Mr. Stephens has only to recur to his book of briefs to upset any judicial system, if the liability to its abuse be sufficient reason against it.

It is no more to be considered that Government officers—the enrolling officer, his superior, the controlling officer of conscription, the Secretary of War, the President-to all of whom an appeal lies in the individual instance to which Mr. Stephens cited, would practise oppression and do wrong, than it is to be feared that judges, jurors and courts would. To alarm the people with such apprehension, was the resort of a desperate necessity.

In conclusion, on this point, we fully recognize the great privilege of the writ of Habeas Corpus-a sacred writ of right-a Magna Carta. We look uport its suspension as only to be justified by extreme necessity, when the liberties of the people are clearly to be preserved, rather than endangered, by its su pension. But of the Congressional right by the Constitution to suspend it, when invasion or rebellion jeopard the public safety, we consider unquestionable; and when suspended, the power of arrest may be invested in the Head

of the Government. We shall only now point out how guarded has Congress been in the act of suspension, and how careful the Government has been in the exercise of the powers bestowed, to make our notice of Mr. Stephens complete; and we are content to let his speech, with our comments, be fairly judged by the people of North

A member of Congress from Tennessee, has now in his pocket the draft of a bill which he proposes to introduce at the earliest possible moment of the next session, which, if adopted, will cut speculation off at the knees, and inflict deserved punishment upon the sharks who have been preying upon the wants and necessitis of the people. The bill provides that every man shall be compelled under oath to report the amount of his sales and the per cent. of profit he has made, and that all profit beyond what is just and reasonable, shall be regarded as a tax collected for the government, and paid over to the government. Those who raised their prices upon the passage of the currency bill, to cover the depreciation of the money, and continued the same prices after the one-third was deducted, are particularly provided for. Such a law is badly needed, and we believe would tend to a greater extent to reduce the present exhorbitant prices than anything that could be devised.

MARRIAGE OF A GALLANT OFFICER. - We learn, says the Atlanta Intelligencer, that 39th North Carolina regiment, was married on Wedresday, 30th of March last, to the beautiful and accomplished Miss Macon Bale, at the residence of her mother in . Montgomery,

Col. Reynolds commanded the 39:h N. C., at the battle of Chickamauga, and greatly distinguished himself there. He captured several pieces of artillery, two stands of colors, and a number of prisoners. After a brilliant career on the battle field, he has been captured by one of Alabama's fairest daughters, and through fear of condign punishment, has taken the oath of allegiance to his conqueror. We trust that his chains may ever be wrought of flowers, and that through life unalloyed happiness may bless

"Two souls with but a single thought, Two hearts that beat as one."

EAST TENNESSEE. - Many despondent persons are of the opinion (says the Charlottesville Chronicle) that East Tennessee is forever lost to the Confederacy, simply because its territory is at present occupied by the enemy. This, in one sense of the word, amounts to nothing. After a few hard blows, we are of the opinion that East Tennessee will again be ours. We feel satisfied that the Federal army, under Schofield, in that section of country, is far inferior to ours, commanded by Gens. Buckner, Ransom, Vaughan, Jones, and others. They are still in East Tennessee, and at the proper time will speak for

Some negroes having found a shell, near the residence of Mr. Hansley, on Topsail Sound, N. C., which had been fired at the bleckade running steamer Dec, removed the cap and fuse. Mr. Wm. Batson applied a lighted twig to the powder, to see if the shell would explode, and was torribly wounded as the result of his experiment. Both legs had to be amputated, and he was besides severely burned and lacerated on the arms, face and

Among a batch of nothern newspapers sent to us by a friend near the enemy's lines in Bertie, we see that the Yankees are making quite a glorification over the following

"Judge Pearson of North Carolina, in a him, decided that the recent act of Congress to conscript persons who have furnished substitutes for the war, is unconstitutional."

A letter received by a gentleman in Richmond from one of the largest and most respectable commercial houses in Liverpool, dated March 12, says: "There is a report today that Maximilian is to acknowledge the Confederacy, and France will back him, if the Federals threaten war."

WARREN - A Good Miles Cow.

#### Good News.

Our columns teem this morning with accounts of the most cheering victories and successes. Kirby Smith has duplicated his grand Shreveport exploit, by an equally grand affair at Mansfield, Louisiana, on the 8th inst., at which the enemy's loss is put at eight thousand men, thirty-five guns, two

hundred wagons, and two thousand prisoners. Col. Powers made a billiant dash right into Port Hudson on the 7th, captured a gun and thirty prisoners, and killed and wounded ninety Yankees; his own loss being only three wounded.

The Northern papers received on yesterday, give full and glorious confirmation of the victory and capture of Fort Pillow; their papers making our victory even more gomplete than did our own accounts.

The fall of Fort Pillow is followed by the news of an attack by our forces on Fort Halleck, at Columbus, Kentucky. The Northern papers give confused accounts of the matter, and admit a doubt as to the success in taking the Fort, but the probabilities are that we did

At the same time that this attack was going on at Columbus, Kentucky, our forces were pressing the Yankees at Paducah, and had renewed their demand for the surrender of the fort. A dispatch from the West, in the Northern papers, says:

From Paducah, we learn that the Confederates have again possession of that place and yesterday (15th) renewed the attack on the Federal forces stationed there. Colonel Hicks, in command of the fert, had been summoned to surrender, but declined to accede to the demand.

The Northern papers have no news from Grant's army-not a word. This is ominous. It is evident that they are awaiting for the clash of arms between the confronting armies.

Any moment may bring it. And here in North Carolina we greet our Western heroes with also a glorious victory. On Monday last, Brig. Gen. Hoke moved by land upon Plymouth, on the Roanoke river, while Commander Cook proceeded down the river on the gunboat built at or near Halifax. We have not sufficient particulars to know when the attack upon the enemy's forts and batteries commenced, but we have reliable information that the forts and batteries at Plyprisoners, many of them negroes, who will be restored to their owners in time to make crops this year for their masters, and other valuable captures were also made. See despatches under Telegraphic head. It is reported that all of the enemy's batteries but one had been taken, up to the last advices, and that our gunboat had passed out into the waters of the Sound.

This is indeed glorious news, and we are prepared to hear now of the capture of Newbern, Washington, and the clearing of the Yankees from Roanoke Island and the waters of the Sound.

We learn that Gen. Corson's brigade, below Kinston, made a reconngiming expedition towards Newbern, a day or two ago, and old town. But their time had not come yet. and they must therefore bide a wee. We shall hear from that direction probably very

"Now, by St. George, the work goes brave-

ly on." From the Rapidan and Chattanooga, the news still is that all is quiet, but movements are being made by the enemy which indicate that the guage of battle will soon be given at both points. In the meantime, while Grant is ostentatiously collecting his masses to assail Richmond, the time for Breckinridge and Buckner's advance into Kentucky is at hand. Gen. Lee can take care of Grant, Gen. Johnston of Sherman, and Kirby Smith of Banks. Thus holding the enemy's forces wide apart, the centre is open and Kentucky lies exposed to our grasp.

If an advance should be attempted by the enemy from Knoxville, Longstreet at Bristol would show the enemy that he was not so near Richmond as their enterprising scouts have reported.

So cheering and inspiring are the news and the prospect, that even the weak-kneed may take courage and begin to believe that the day of our deliverance is at hand.

IMPRESSMENTS .- We publish in our advertising columns, the Order of the Adjutant General of North Carolina on the subject of Impressments. It strikes us, however, that most of the orders of the Confederate Government cited and referred to, have been abolished, while others bave been changed and modified.

The advertisement headed "Miners Wanted," was inadvertently dated "Navy Mining Bureau, C. S. N." It should be-" Cffice of Inspector of Ordnunce, C. S. N." The Fayetteville Observer, Charlotte Democrat and Wilmington Journal, which were requested to copy, will please note, and make the change

All Candidate announcements must be accompanied by the cash, in order to secure insertion in this paper.

ing just returned from a trip through South officer who came down on the Central train Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, it affords us pleasure to report that the wheat crop in all these States is very promising, and the report is equally favorable from Mississippi. The stand is good and the fields green. A number of farmers and planters with whom we conversed, expressed themselves much pleased with the prospect of the growing crop. At Columbus, Miss., corn was selling at \$1 per bushel. Selma \$3, Montgomery \$5, in old issue. Millions of bushels can be perchased at these prices.—Statesville Express.

April 17th, 1861.

This is good news.

### Very Latest from the North.

From Baltimor dates of the 16th, we suboin the following of the news:

DECLINE IN GOLD. Gold has declined. At the first board in New York, on the 15th, gold opened at 1781, at 4 o'clock was selling at 1741, and closed at 10, P. M., at 1711. But this fall in gold means nothing-it is purely spasmodic. In another day, perhaps, it may run up to a higher figure than it has ever yenattained. The market is unsettled, and the greatest alarm prevails in financial circles. Read what the New York Tribune, which always puts the best face on matters for the administration, says of the money crisis:

Sterling bills were quoted at 305 during the flurry in gold, but are too much unsettled to make quotations of use. It is understood that the Treasury Department is on the market

with \$800,000. The Secretary of the Treasury has been in communication to-day with leading financial people, and the street is full of rumors as to what he means to do. The report which gave the gold and stock gamb'ers the greatest alarm was that he would offer a large amount of bonds upon moderate notice for the most they would bring, and steadily sell bonds for the luture wants of the Government.

Bank officers are anxious to knew what Mr. Chase will do and with reason. They are dangerously expanded as a body, as d cannot pay their debts except in interest bearing notes, and are overloaded with funcy stocks as collat-

FULL CONFIRMATION OF OUR VICTORY AT FORT PILLOW.

The Northern papers give full and glorious confirmation of the victory and capture of Fort Pillow; their papers making our victory even more complete than did our own accounts. The Yankees confess to the annihilation of the garrison. A despatch dated at Cairo, gives the following particulars of the assault and capture of the fort:

Forrest, with six thousand men, attacked Fort Pillow Tuesday morning. Soon after the attack, Forrest sent a flag of truce demanding a surrender of the fort and garrison, meanwhile disposing his forces so as to gain an advantage. The flag of truce was refused, and the fighting was resumed. Afterwards a second flag came in, which was also refused. At 3 o'clock, the rebels came in swarms,

compelling our surrender. Immediately ensued a scene which utterly boffles all description. The incurnate fiends commenced an indiscriminate butchery of whites and black, including those of both colors previously wounded. The colored soldiers becoming demoralized rushed to the rear, their white officers having thrown down their arms. Both whites and blacks were mouth were taken, also a large number of then bayonetted, shot or sabred. Out of the mained alive. Six guns were captured by the rebels and carried away.

EXCITING NEWS FROM KENTUCKY-RUMOURS OF THE CAPTURE OF FURT HALLECK-OUR FORCES IN PADUCAH.

The news grows exciting from Kentucky; and the fall of Fort Pillow is soon followed by news of an attack by our forces on Fort Halleck, at Colombus, Kentucky. There were rumours of the capture of the fort but the accounts are confused on this point. At any rate, our forces had attacked the fort, and the probabilities are that they succeeded in its capture. The Yankee account is as follows-from which the doubt of the result s evidently in our favour:

On Wednesday morning last, General Buford, in command of a Confederate force, appeared before Fort Halleck, at Columbus, Kentucky, acd demanded its surrender, but a servite of five hours, in which to were sent to Cairo, and in the meanwhile, two steamers arrived at Columbus from the lower Mississippi, with three thousand veterans, on their way home on furlough. These were landed, and it was believed would enable the commandant at Fort Halleck to make good his defence of that post. Whether he was able to do so, or was obliged to capitulate, is left by the telegram in doubt. The informa-

tion on this point is singularly vague. We are told that the steamer Olive Branch subsequently reached Cairo, and represented that there was fighting during the entire day; that when she passed the latter place there was a cessation of hostilities, and that negotiations were pending, as a flag of truce was

After the steamer had passed up the river, the report states that fighting was resumed, and that the Federal flag was seen to come down, but in spite of this apparent confirmation of the surrender, it was believed that the flag was simply shot away, as there seemed to be efforts made to raise it again.

Considerable anxiety has been felt here for some days, produced by the movements of the disloyal men in the adjoining county of Madison. Col. Kirk, who holds, it is said, a Federal commission, has been receiving, so saith rumor, many recruits during two or three weeks last past. Our forces at Marshall, 20 miles below here; have been repeatedly fired upon, and on one occasion the pickets captured. The latest intelligence represents Kirk as threatening an attack, and a fight may

As to the actual strength of Kirk's forces, we presume no correct estimate can be made. Since the falling back of Longstreet, he has had everything his own way from Marshall to the Tennessee line.

P. S —Since the foregoing was put in type, we learn that our forces have evacuted Marshall, falling back in this direction. Verily the tide of war is rolling to our very doors, but we hope soon to see it rolled back upon our invaders. Let all be patient, and they shall see what they shall see. We learn that a raid was made on Bornsville Sunday night, and about 100 gues and a quantity of provisions captured and carried away. No other particulars.—Asheville News.

THE YANKEE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC .-Notwithstanding the bluster of the Yankee journals about the extensive preparations for the capture of Richmood, there can be no doubt that the army under Grant, on the Rappabannock, is much weaker numerically than that which was overwhelmed under WHEAT PROSPECT IN THE SOUTH .- Hav- Hooker a year ago at Chancellorsville. An st night informs us that our scouts report that the statement of heavy reinforcements to Grant are greatly exaggerated, and that the enemy's army, with all the reinforcements received up to this time, does not exceed 60,000. It is stated, however, that Grant is making preparations for an advance.—Bick-mond Disputch.

> HATS.—A hat manufactory has been established at Statesville, N. C., and the Express says that as fine an article is made as was ever brought from Yankeeland.

> > briggs and a soron heids seems provid-

ed such supplies, thair not extend those which a

Colonel of the Confederate States is allowed to

## TELEGRAPHIC

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to set of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. Turagusa, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

#### Glorious Results in North Carolina!

We are under obligations to Col. Barnes, of the Executive Office, for the following brief summary of the results of the recent attack on the enemy's works at Plymouth, and his forces by land and water:

The land and water attack upon Plymouth, under Gen. Hoke and Commander Co.k, was a complete success. Twenty-five bupdred prisoners were taken, also thirty pieces of ordnance; two gnuboats sunk, one small steamer captured, besides stores and supplies of all

We are indebted to our cotemporaries, the Editors of the State Journal at Goldsboro'. for the following additional particulars of the Plymouth expedition:

Goldsboro', April 21. The train is just in from Tarboro', and brings the report that Plymouth has been captured by Gen. Hoke. Twenty-five hundred prisoners-one-half negroes-were taken : besides sinking two gunboats. Our loss reported to be two hundred and forty killed and wounded.

#### Official Despatch from Gen. Hoke. An official despatch from Gen. Hoke to the

War Department at Richmond, is as follows: "PLYMOUTH, April 20 .- I have stormed and carried this place; capturing one Brig-adier, sixteen hundred men, stores, and twenty-five pieces of artillery."

#### The Enemy Preparing for Battle around Chattanooga.

DALTON, April 20. It is generally believed that the enemy is concentrating his force at Ringgold and Ci-aveland, and before long warm work may be expected. The enemy's lines have been rigidly guarded recently, and but little is

known of his movements. Weather clear and pleasant once more, and every thing in good condition.

#### Another Great Victory by Kirby Smith. MOBILE, April 20.

Western dispatches report a battle at Mansfield, La., on the 8th inst., in which Banks was terribly defeated, with a loss of eight

Kirby Smith captured thirty-five guns, two hundred wagons, and two thousand prisoners. The Federals admit a defeat.

Generals Morson and Polignac were severe-Steel was surrounded on the Little Missouri,

## awaiting reinforcements.

Another Success. MOBILE, April 20. Col. Powers, with two hundred men, dashed into Port Hudson on the 7th, and captured one gun and took eighteen prisoners. The Yankoes admit a less of ninety. Powers'

#### loss only three wounded. From the Rappahannock.

RICHMOND, April 21. A fleet of gunboats appeared yesterday on Rappahannock river, twelve miles below Tappahannock, with a dredging apparatus sent in advance, searching for torpedoes.

## From the North.

The New York Herald of the 18th received. It contains nothing important from the army All traces of the recent storm passed away.

Weather bright and beautiful. Mosby made another raid on Saturday into Fairfax station, capturing a train. He burnt 20 wagons and carried off the horses.

Despatches from Chattanoog, up to Saturday, say—all quiet. Deserter's from Confederate army say Hardee's corps is going to Virginia.

Two men were killed and seven wounded on the Minnesota. Among the former was Lieut. Wilder, Executive officer.

## Lankee Accounts from Gen. Fo' rest-

CAIRO, April 17.
Forrest abandoued Fort Pillow, leaving it perfect wreck. The main body left the fort on Friday morning, going North. Forrest's headquarters believed to be at Jakson. Our officers at Memphis greatly exercised at the Fort Pillow massacre. The soldiers threaten to show Forrest's men no quarters

Wirt Adams dreve the Yankee forces from Big Black a week ago and took m any pris-

The steamer Golden Gate was taken pos-session of on the night of the 12th, fifteen miles above Memphis, by guerrillas. They robbed the boat, passengers and crew of every thing. Duvall's bluffsection is over run with guer-

rillas. All boats approaching are fired into.
On the 11th four hundred Texan cavalry attacked the camp of the Unionists at Rose ville on Arkansas river, but were repulsed Mr. Nixon, State representative from Franklin, Arkansas, has been murdered, and the representative from Arkansas county kid-

napped.

The gunboat Chenango exploded at the Brooklyn navy yard last Friday—the boat is a total less—thirty-five persons injured; twenty-two dead.

The past week has been one of extraor-dinary excitement in New York financial cirles. Sales of gold on Saturday, fifty-three thousand dollars sold at 178 to 1781. The Herald says the time for the great closing erisis not yet arrived; until it does, let us be as calm as possible and prepare ourselves for the crisis. These small events merely for-

#### shadow. From the Seventh Congressional District. DAVIDSON COUNTY.

Lexington, April 21.

Vote at Lexington;—Leach's home—Leach
140, Foster 108, Ramsey 4.

Cotton Grove—Foster 68, Ramsey 2, Leach

Thomasville at 8 o'clock, p. m.—Foster 60, Leach 80. These are the only precincts heard

FROM THE GULF. - Information has been received of the loss of the Wild Pigeon, a vessel consigned to parties in Tallahasse, and having part of her earge on Government account. She was seen off Tampa by a Yankee blockader. It is said that the captain of the Pigeon ran her across the steamer's bow intentionally, as he was determined, if possible, to keep the cargo from falling into the hands of the ene-

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### Army News.

On Saturday morning last, as we learn from the Petersburg Register, Lieut. J. E. Dugger, 8th North Carolina, having received informa. tion that a party of men were concealed on Epps' Island, in James river, intending to escape to the enemy, crossed over and captured ten out of a party of eleven. They are mostly foreigners-Germans and French-and state they were employed in the Government workshops; that a man in Richmond, named Elias Knuckles, had conveyed them twenty miles down the river on Wednesday night, where man named Thatcher received them, and, it coming on daylight, left them on Epps' Island promising to return for them the following night. Three days having clapsed without his returning, they applied to some negroes for final, which led to their apprehension. Knuckles had charged them one thousand dollars, which had stripped them of all their money, not five dollars being found on the ten prisoners. They state that Knuckles brasts of his exploits in this line, and says he has run the blockade upwards of seventy times. The following are the names of nine of the prisoners received at Petersburg; the other was left at City Point, being too sick to travel, viz: A. Crose, James Mussy, Chas. Schmidt. T. Martin, John Cottrell, E. Herzey, E. Stro. mer, P. Marron and M. Marron.

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#### OFFICIAL DISPATCH. The following dispatch was yesterday re-

eived from Gen: Pillow: JACKSON, TENN., April 5, 1864. L. Polk, Lieutenant General :

I attacked Fort Pillow on the morning of the 12th, with a page of Bell's and McCalloch's brigades, numbering -, under Brig. Gen. J. R. Chalmers. Atter a short fight, we drove the enemy, 700 strong, into the fort. under the cover of their gunboats, demanded a surrender, which was declined by Maj. L. W. Booth; commanding United States forces. and, after a cootest of thirty minutes, captured the entire garrison, killing 500, and taking 200 horses and a large amount of quartermaster's stores. The officers in the fort were killed, including Major Booth. I sustained a loss of 20 killed and 60 wounded. Among the wounded is the gallant Lieut. Col. Wm. M. Reid, whilst leading the 5th Mississippi .-Over one hundred citizens, who had fled to the Fort from conscription, ran into the river and were drowned. The Confederate flag

RUMOR OF ANOTHER FIGHT ON THE BLACK.

N. B. FORREST, Maj. Gen.

waTEB .- It was "town talk" on yesterday that Gen. Clingman had succeeded in giving the Yankees a drubbing on the Blackwater. We could get no particulars; neither were we able to trace the rumor to its source. - Petersburg Register.

now floats over the Fort.

#### [For the Confedera Public Meeting in Alamance.

At a large meeting of the citizens of Alamance county, held in Graham on the 16th of April, on motion, Samuel White, Esq., was called to the chair, and J. G. Dickey, Esq., appointed secretary.

R Y. McAden, Esq., introduced the fol-lowing resolutions, which were unanimously adopted: WHEREAS, the time is near at hand when

the people of North Carolina will be called upon to select a Governor; therefore be it Resolved, By the people of Alamance county, without distinction of parties, that we recognize in our present Governor, Z. B. Vance, both a stateman and patriot, and that we will cheerfully support him for our next Governor; believing him to be true both to the State and Confederate Governments

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed, to request Gov. Vance to visit liest convenience. Resolved, That the poceedings of this meet-

ing be forwarded to the Confederate, Observer, Progress and Patriot, with a request for pub-The following committee was appointed to

correspond with Gov. Vance: R. Y. McAden, A. H. Boyd and Dr. D. A. Montgomery. SAMUEL WHITE, chairman. J. G. DICKEY, secretary.

Important Decision. Judge Halyburton, of the Confederate States District Court at Richmond, delivered, on the 18th, a long and able decision sustaining the constitutionality of the act suspending the writ

of habeas corpus.

The case, for the petitioners, was argued by Hon. H. S. Foote, R. T. Daniel, F. L. Smith, Eston Nance, John H. Gilmer, D. Marr and E. Orvis, and for the Government by P. H. Aylett, Esq., who associated for the Government Judge Monroe, the venerable and distinguished Judge, for many years, of the District Court of Kentucky. The argument of the case occupied nearly two weeks, and the following points were insisted upon by the counsel for the petitioners:

1st. That the law was unconstitutional. 2. That if constitutional, the court could nevertheless go behind the return in any case in which a party was detained by authority of the President or Secretary of War, and inquire into the acts of each case to ascertain whether there were sufficient grounds for detention.

After mature deliberation, Judge Halyburton tendered a decision, which gives to the act all the force and vigor which Congress intended it should possess. Coming, as this decision does, from a jurist of great learning, ability and purity of character, it will have throughout the country the weight which it

We feel well assured, that the powers with which this act clothes the Executive will not be abused, and that they will not be unnecessa-

FROM EAST TRANSSER.—Care, under a flag of truce, have been running for some days past as lew as Greenville, Tennesses. They bring up citizens who refuse to take the Yankee oath—among them the families of Dr. Ramsey and Col. Croxier, of Knoxville—and take down all who are hungering for it. A correspondent of the Bristol Gazette writing from Kingsport,

Two brigades of the enemy are at Mossy Creek; one regiment at Strawberry Plains; two small brigades at Bull's Gap. No force in East Tennessee but the 23d army corps. Their cavalry have gone to Cleveland, Tenn. Mr. Keeler's daughters and a Miss Guffy were shot dead two days since by some renegades who dead two days since by some renegades who were endeavoring to rob their house.

FORREST . VICTORIOUS AGAIN!—Advices from North Mississippi (says the Meridian Ularion) report that Forrest has had another engagement with the Yankees near White's station, ten miles from Memphis on the Char-leston Railroad, in which he killed and wounded a large number of the enemy and took fifteen hundred prisoners. The number of prisoners taken may be exaggerated, but of the fight and victory there is no doubt. .

o the public use, the amount of dam- OFFIC